

THE REPLY MADE BY SPAIN.

NOT LIKELY TO BE PUBLISHED UNTIL AFTER CONGRESS MEETS.

AN OUTLINE GIVEN OUT IN MADRID—SPAIN OBJECTS TO WILDBUSTERING EXPEDITIONS AND PROMOTES AUTONOMY TO CUBA—HOPE THAT AFFAIRS WILL IMPROVE IN THE ISLAND.

Madrid, Oct. 26.—The Spanish Government refuses to furnish for publication the text of the note of Spain which has been handed to the United States Minister here, General Stewart L. Woodford, as an answer to the communication which the General placed in the hands of the Duke of Tequian early in September last, when the Duke was Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the insurrection in Cuba. The United States Minister admits having received Spain's reply to the note of the United States, but declines to discuss the matter beyond saying that the text of the answer will be immediately transmitted to Washington.

From other sources it was learned that the officials of the United States Legation were engaged to-day in translating Spain's answer, and it was reported that the United States Minister would cable to Washington to-day the full text of the note.

Although the Government of Spain will not give out the text of its reply, it was officially announced that the reply of the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Señor Gullon, is on the following lines: It expresses regret at the fact that the insurrection in Cuba "receives support from frequent American filibustering expeditions," and the belief that otherwise the rebellion in Cuba would possibly not exist. The hope is expressed by the Spanish Government that by granting autonomy to Cuba and the withdrawal of American support from the insurgents the insurrection will shortly be ended. It is further officially announced that the Spanish note is marked throughout by an energetic tone.

According to the reports in official circles here, the United States Minister will confine himself to acknowledging the receipt of the Spanish reply and, after forwarding it to the United States Government, will request further instructions from Washington before proceeding in the matter.

It is not expected that the text of the answer of Spain will be made public here before Congress has had the opportunity of deliberating upon it, and, therefore, it is understood that it may not be published in the United States until after the reassembling of Congress. But before Congress reassembles on December 6 it is expected by the Spanish officials that the condition of affairs in Cuba, so far as the insurrection is concerned, will have considerably improved, and that the whole question will have assumed a brighter aspect.

Finally, it is announced from official sources that the Spanish Government has determined to pursue actively a new policy toward Cuba, and to take more energetic military action against the Cuban insurgents.

London, Oct. 27.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Standard" says: "United States Minister Woodford has maintained the greatest reserve in declining to discuss politics either with the Spanish or foreign press representatives; but he is making an excellent impression upon the Diplomatic Corps and upon all standards of the press. He is very courteous, sociable and desirous of making himself generally welcome. He impresses one as being determined to discharge his duties of a delicate mission."

THE NOTE A LONG ONE.
MAY NOT BE SENT IN FULL BY CABLE TO TRANSMIT LATE AND TRANSMIT IN A LABORIOUS PROCESS.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Confirmation from official sources is given that the Spanish authorities at Madrid delivered to Minister Woodford last evening the answer of Spain to the representations of the United States contained in Mr. Woodford's instructions. Under these circumstances it is not doubted that the United States Minister has advised the authorities here on the essential features of the reply. The text of the reply is known to be very long, so much so that it is doubted whether the full answer will be sent by cable.

FAILURE OF THE AUTONOMIST POLICY.
ACTION OF THE CONSERVATIVES IN HAVANA—A UNITED STATES WARSHIP WANTED.

Havana, Oct. 26.—Considerable anxiety is expressed among the American residents of this city as to the outcome of the demonstration which the volunteers are expected to make on Friday or Saturday next on the departure of General Weyler for Spain. In spite of the orders from Madrid and the steps taken by the Spanish officials here, there is still, apparently, a determination on the part of the volunteers, who in this matter seem unwilling to be controlled by their officers, to make the General's departure from Havana the occasion of an anti-American display. Should this be the case, it is feared that serious trouble may ensue, and many of the Americans of this city have been asked to express more strongly their wish that the United States warship was present in this harbor to protect American life and property, if necessary.

The failure of the Autonomist policy of the new Spanish Cabinet seems more and more apparent every day. Dissensions are known to exist among the Autonomist leaders, and the Conservatives have pronounced themselves strongly opposed to the granting of an autonomic form of government to Cuba, and have, so to say, washed their hands of the consequences which may follow if the Government at Madrid persists in carrying out the plans of Premier Sagasta.

The Conservatives last night held a meeting in this city, lasting four hours, during which several speeches were made in opposition to the policy of autonomy for Cuba, and the result was a declaration that the Conservative party would energetically oppose autonomy and the policy of the Sagasta Government in this direction. The Conservatives also criticized their President, the Marquis Alcazar, who is now in Madrid, for his declarations in favor of autonomy.

The meeting agreed to summon a mass-meeting of the Conservatives for December 20 next, at which the future attitude of their party may be definitely decided.

SPANISH SOLDIERS MUTINY.
THEY OBJECT TO EMBARKING ON A TRANSPORT BOUND FOR CUBA.

Santander, Spain, Oct. 26.—An insubordinate mutiny was aroused here yesterday by some soldiers, who had been ordered to embark for the island of Cuba, refusing to go on board the transports. Although the men were eventually compelled to obey orders, the occurrence has aroused considerable misgiving as to the possible behavior of future detachments of Spanish troops ordered to the war.

A NEW SPANISH LOAN NECESSARY.
Berlin, Oct. 26.—The "Frankfurter Zeitung" to-day publishes a dispatch from Madrid which quotes the Spanish Minister of Finance, Sr. Puigcerver, as saying that a large new loan is necessary, as the Cuban war will be exhausted in June, 1898. The Cuban war, the Finance Minister is said to have added, puts the country in a state of financial exhaustion, and the Civil and Military Departments of Spain are behind in their payments. He said that the "Correspondencia" says that a new issue of treasury bonds will shortly be placed on the market.

DO YOU KNOW THE REBEL PLANOS HAVE NO EQUAL IN THE FIFTH AVE.—ADV.

A BLIZZARD IN THE WEST.

DENVER FEELS IT SEVERELY—RAILROADS AND ELECTRIC CARS BLOCKED.

Denver, Oct. 26.—A severe snowstorm, accompanied by a high wind from the North, began here last night and continued with increased fury to-day. The weather is not cold and the snow is not drifting. Electric cars were unable to run this morning and Denver people experienced much inconvenience. The storm is general in this section. Wires are generally down to the west and south and railroad trains are much delayed. In this city many telegraph, telephone and electric light poles have been broken down and shade trees have been badly damaged.

Aside from the tremendous inconvenience caused to the public and to private interests, the storm has wrought damage in the city of Denver and its suburbs that is conservatively estimated to be in excess of \$100,000. It is to wires and poles that the greatest harm has been done. Probably a thousand poles are down in Denver alone, and upward of four thousand miles of wire.

General Manager Field, of the Colorado Telephone Company, estimated the present damage to its system at \$200,000. With the exception of the Rock Island, the Kansas Pacific, the Colorado Central and the Julesburg and South Park branches of the Gulf road, railroads leading into Denver have been completely blocked all day. Snow ploughs have been brought into service on all lines, but the tracks became covered with snow again soon after they were cleared. The greatest trouble was experienced by the railroads between Denver and Pueblo. All freight trains have been annulled, to enable the roads to handle passengers.

Railroad reports show that the storm was general throughout the eastern half and a section of the northern part of this State, the southern part of Wyoming, the northeastern part of Utah and the western portions of Nebraska and Kansas. A message from Colorado Springs stated that the snow and sleet were blowing so furiously there that it was impossible to see across the street. Leadville had a slight snow-fall last night, but none to-day.

The storm came so suddenly that ranchmen did not have an opportunity to shelter their stock, but the fall in temperature is not considered by experts great enough to endanger the lives of cattle.

The city is in darkness to-night, as the Mayor compelled the electric light company to cut off its circuits on account of their dangerous condition. Cripple Creek, Col., Oct. 26.—Not in years has there been such a blizzard here as that which prevails at the present time. High winds are drifting the snow. Traffic on railroads is suspended, and telephone wires are down. Canyons are choked with snow, and it is impossible to see one hundred feet on account of the blinding storm. Considerable damage to property has occurred. Mining operations are seriously impeded by the storm, which has been raging fourteen hours, and there is no sign of abatement. The weather is very cold, and it is feared there will be great suffering among the poor.

Omaha, Oct. 26.—The warmest month of October ever experienced by white men in this region is closing in a blizzard. Train began falling in Western Nebraska and South Dakota last night, turning to snow and continuing all night. Dispatches from Valentine are to the effect that heavy snow has fallen there, while in the western end of the State the railways are having trouble in moving trains. Snow has fallen in the Black Hills and in Central South Dakota, cold rains have put a stop to the blizzard.

Minneapolis, Oct. 26.—Dispatches from many points in Central and Eastern South Dakota are to the effect that heavy rain there has changed to snow and sleet. The temperature is rapidly falling under the influence of a cold north wind.

FRAUDS IN CHICAGO'S WATER OFFICE.
A WATER COMMISSION TO BE APPOINTED BY THE MAYOR—REPORT OF AN EXPERT.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—Years of fraud, abuse of power and loss of money to the city in its Water Department have finally been recognized by the Mayor and Aldermen, and a Water Commission is to be appointed by Mayor Harrison, composed of Commissioner McGinnis, Superintendent Lantz of the Water Office, three Aldermen and two real estate men. A thorough revision of the present water rates is contemplated. Mr. Harper, an expert, who has been engaged on the Water Office books for three months, has informed the Mayor that his report, which will be ready in a few days, will show that fraud aggregating thousands of dollars have been perpetrated by former officials in this Department. The report will show that during the last two years interest to the amount of \$100,000 have been granted without authority. Reports of \$200,000 have been granted on authority of previous Water Office officials are criticized.

TAMMANY'S BRAZEN HOPES.

STARTLING ADMISSIONS OF A WIGWAG LEADER.

HATCOON DAYS FOR "TRIVES" IF SUCCESSFUL—ALL OF THEM TO BE OBTAINED AGAIN—ALLIANCE BETWEEN CROKER AND PLATT—WHY VAN WYCK IS NOT ON THE STUMP.

The alliance between Tammany Hall and the Republican machine this year, so many proofs of which have already become known, has made certain Tammany men so confident of success that they are not afraid to be indiscreet. It was reserved, however, for a prominent leader last evening to surpass all bounds of prudence—from a Tammany point of view—in this regard. The cold, calm way in which he made his startling admissions was astounding. Some of the revelations which he made as to the programs of Tammany Hall in the event of success are enough to make self-respecting New-Yorkers "mad clean through." He made no attempt whatever to deny the existence of a deal between Croker and Platt; on the contrary, he boasted of it as it made him confident of success in the present struggle.

"This is a fight for the existence of the machines," he began, "Republican and Tammany. It is the life-and-death struggle of the organizations. Platt knew, of course, that he could not win. We feared that we might have some trouble owing to the strength of the Citizens Union movement. That was in the beginning, before even the George ticket had been talked of. We realized, as the Citizens Union rolls grew, that we should have to combine. There is, of course, no use denying the alliance. It has been found out anyway. But it was necessary. We both knew that we must beat Low. Platt naturally wants us to win rather than lose. He will get his reward in a sufficient number of places for his help if we win, and he will save his organization. That is the great thing, for organizations must not perish. We must down Low. If we have four years of rule we shall kill him so dead that he can never be brought forward again. His death will kill such movements, and in the mean time the two machines will be strengthened and better able to withstand attack."

"You think you will win, then?"

"Win? Of course we shall win. We are bound to win with this alliance. Nothing can stop us. Reform? We are all tired of reform. What can we do now, the younger men especially? The town is like a Sunday-school. People used to come here when we were in power, to see the sights. What have we now to show visitors from Chicago and other large cities? They are far in the lead with attractions now. We want the old places opened again. We want the city to have something to attract sporting men and pleasure seekers. Even the French ball has become tame. There is nothing to draw young men here with money. The sports crowd is. And they ought to do so. I can't blame them. But wait—there will be a 'Hot Time in the Old Town' again when we are in power."

"Will you be so confident of success if General Tracy should withdraw and ask his friends to vote for Mr. Low?"

"Rebel! How ridiculous! There is no danger of that. Platt will not let him. Don't think of such a possibility. He would lose too much. It could not happen, and it would not do."

"Why is Judge Van Wyck not on the stump as are the other candidates?"

"What is the use of our running that risk when we do not need it? The Judge's record in the silver question and his French ball experience might lead to some embarrassing questions from auditors. We intend to keep him in the background, allowing him only to write letters. There is no danger, you know, in well-edited letters."

"How about Grady and Gardner?"

"Don't fear as to them. They were too fresh and made mistakes; but they have received their instructions now, and we have bridled them."

"It was also a mistake for us to issue that address attacking Waring and the Street Cleaning Department. We recognize that now. But we'll make no more mistakes of that kind. There are lots of men in his department we hope to have voting for us. Yes, that was a mistake."

AMSTERDAM-AVE. CASE IN COURT.

Albany, Oct. 26.—Justice Allen Chester to-day granted a writ of certiorari, by which the decision of the State Railroad Commission, in the matter of the application on the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company to change its motive power from horse-power to electricity, will be reviewed by the courts. The matter will come up before the Appellate Division, Third Department, the next session of which will begin in this city on November 15.

VICTORY IN THE AIR.

LOW SPEAKS AT FIVE MEETINGS.

BROOKLYN'S MAGNIFICENT GREETING TO THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE—THURONS AT THE CLEMENT AVENUE RINK AND OTHER PLACES GIVE A HEARTY RECEPTION TO MR. LOW ON HIS LAST TOUR OF THE CITY IN THIS CAMPAIGN—OTHER PROMINENT SPEAKERS MAKE TELLING POINTS.

Seth Low last night made his last visit to Brooklyn for the campaign, and his reception by five big audiences made the most remarkable demonstration Brooklyn has seen this year. Mr. Low has visited Brooklyn five times this month. Each visit has exceeded in enthusiasm and significance that preceding it, and last night's tremendous outpourings and displays of spontaneous enthusiasm eclipsed all that had gone before.

In the Clement Avenue Rink, where 6,000 people waited until 10:45 o'clock to hear Mr. Low, was held one of the most enthusiastic meetings this campaign has yet produced. At the close of his speech Mr. Low spoke personally of his confidence in the outcome of the election and received in return a most cordial and touching farewell.

After referring to the work of the Republican convention, Mr. Low said that "although they secured a majority of the delegates, I am glad to see that they did not make Brooklyn entirely voiceless."

"To-night," continued Mr. Low, "I finish my campaign in this city. In all that I have said and here I have tried to set a sound on my lips as that I would say nothing in malice or unkindness of any man. (Drooping cheerfully.) If I have failed in this I am sorry, but if I have not failed it has been the fault of my lips and not of my heart. I now leave my case in your keeping, so far as Brooklyn is concerned, and I shall await your decision with confidence born of some experience of the love of this city for home rule, political liberty, and independence, that dares to say that in public office it knows no allegiance except to the whole people, without regard to creed or party. (Great cheering.)"

A THURON AT GREENPONT.

Mr. Low first spoke in the Moorehouse, rink, in Greenpoint. He reached the hall twenty minutes before 7:45 o'clock, the time announced for the meeting, and found several hundred people outside attempting to gain admission. It was with difficulty that Mr. Low secured entrance to the hall. He was received with the greatest enthusiasm by an audience made up largely of Republicans, many of whom were recognized as prominent members of the party organization.

WELCOMED IN FLATBUSH.

From Greenpoint Mr. Low hurried to Flatbush, where he found another tremendous throng awaiting him at Schwallbach's Academy. Gustave Jahn, a well-known Republican, presided at the meeting, which was wonderfully enthusiastic, and was by far the most remarkable demonstration of his kind seen in Flatbush since the Schieren campaign. As Mr. Low entered James McKeen was speaking. He told of the Republican party's pride in the abolition of slavery, and said that in his opinion the time had come for the party to arise in its might and demolish political bossism. Mr. Low followed out the same line of thought in his speech, and prolonged cheering was called forth by his words.

IN "TIM" WOODRUFF'S WARD.

The next meeting was in Acme Hall, in the Twenty-second Ward, which, according to T. L. Woodruff, will not give Mr. Low one thousand votes. If more than one thousand people did not attend the meeting there last night, it was only because they could not get into the hall. The room was packed until there was no standing-room left within earshot of the platform. There was a continual procession of men going upstairs and returning because they could not get in. Sylvester L. Woodhouse presided. When Mr. Low entered the hall, through a side entrance, in company with Colonel Ogden, Henry W. Maxwell and Ludwig Nissen, the crowd arose and cheered him for two minutes.

IN A DEMOCRATIC STRONGHOLD.

The fourth meeting was in Sackett Hall, in the heart of the Democratic Tenth Ward. Mr. Low spoke for twenty minutes.

Continued on Second Page.

COURSE OF THE BETTING.

TWO TO ONE ON LOW AGAINST TRACY—A BET OF \$200 TO \$200 THAT LOW WILL BE ELECTED.

On the New-York Stock Exchange yesterday H. S. Sternberger bet \$2,000 to \$1,000 with W. K. Kliehen on Low against Tracy. He bet \$350 to \$1,000 that Low would win. He also offered \$1,000 to \$800 that Low would poll more votes than Tracy, but could not find a taker.

Henry Allen bet \$500 to \$1,000 that Van Wyck would not be elected. He offered to bet \$2,500 additional against \$5,000 that Van Wyck would be elected, but there was no taker. Charles A. Watrous had a commission to bet \$200 to \$400 that Van Wyck would not be elected, but he could not execute it. He was also unable to place \$2,000 on even terms on Low against Tracy.

F. E. Thilman offered \$1,000 to \$500 that Low would beat Tracy. This offer was not taken. David Landley made a similar offer.

An offer by P. N. Sproule of \$150 to \$50 that Low would not be elected was taken three times, as was an offer of \$100 even that Low would not carry Kings County.

P. H. Brooks, of No. 1 Wall-st., made a bet yesterday afternoon with another Wall Street broker, of \$1,200 to \$2,000 that Seth Low will be elected the first Mayor of the Greater New-York.

Around the hotels various bets are talked of, but when run down they are found to be myths. It was rumored yesterday that a member of the Citizens Union would bet 7 to 5 that Low would have more votes than Tracy. Congressman Odell, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, thought the matter over for a long time and then announced he would take the bet, but that time the better was gone. It is safe to say that less than one out of ten wagers reported actually took place. Mr. Odell said, in speaking of the matter:

"This is a hard election to gauge, and every man can find an argument for his candidate. I am just as shortsighted in retreating terms that I will have more votes than Mr. Low as I can be, and yet here I find men earnestly believing that Low will be elected, otherwise a course of George and Weyler, commencing with Van Wyck. Mr. Low is out of it. I am positive."

A little clique of Mr. Odell's friends echoed this statement, and incidentally the treatment of the Low delegates in the City Convention was referred to. A Low defender said that the delegates in the convention had a perfect right to propose the name of Mr. Low. Frederick V. Kilburn, State Banking Superintendent, said:

"I say that no man has a right to come into a Republican convention and nominate a Democrat for office."

"But Mr. Low is a Republican," said a bystander.

"A Republican—hush!" said Mr. Kilburn. "He says 'I am a Republican' and when I was a Republican, and he is opposed to the cardinal principle of the Republican party, protection. No man can be a Republican and a free-trader. No, sir, no one can go into a Republican convention and nominate a Democrat, and the delegates who advocated Low were treated as they ought to have been treated for bringing forth the name of a Democrat."

"Well," said the other, "what did Dewey do when he nominated Pitch for Controller? Isn't Pitch a Democrat? Wasn't that a Republican convention?"

"No," said Mr. Kilburn; "that is different. I suppose they thought they would do something for the Sound Money Democrats that voted for McKinley last year."

PANIC IN A RUSSIAN CHURCH.

FIFTY-FOUR PERSONS KILLED IN A WILD RUSH FOR THE DOORS, AND EIGHTY SERIOUSLY INJURED.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 26.—A terrible casualty has taken place at a village of Khmeloff, in the Kozloff district, on the western coast of the Crimea. While service was in progress in the village church an alarm of fire was raised. A panic ensued in the crowded congregation, and the efforts of the officiating priests to calm the tumult were absolutely unavailing. In the stampede for the exit fifty-four persons were killed by suffocation or by being trampled on, and eighty others were seriously injured.

THE OUTLOOK IN NEW-ORLEANS GLOOMY.
YELLOW FEVER APPEARING IN NEW PLACES DAILY—A BAD RECORD YESTERDAY.

New-Orleans, Oct. 26.—The number of new cases of yellow fever exceeded fifty to-day by nightfall. The deaths at that time had reached five. The new cases occurred in various sections of the city. Cases appear where there has never been fever before, and the doctors say simply that the germs are flying around, and that the disease is not to be restricted by municipal or geographic boundaries.

The new cases began to appear early to-day. Last night's record, exceeding in deaths that of any other day and almost equalling in number of new cases the record of any previous day, was had, yet this evening were not encouraging.

THE MACHINES IN ACCORD.

EVERY EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO DEFEAT LOW.

THE UNDERSTANDING SAID TO EXTEND SO FAR THAT, IF THEY SEE HE WILL WIN, THE

REPUBLICAN LEADERS MAY EVEN TRY TO SWING VOTES TO VAN WYCK—JACOB WORTH PREDICTS

TRACY'S DISASTROUS DEFEAT.

It is the general opinion among politicians that the tide is going toward Mr. Low so swiftly that the position of the machine Republican leaders has become desperate, and that they have determined to meet the condition which confronts them with desperate means. For many days there has been an understanding among the Republican district leaders that if at any time it became evident that General Tracy could not be elected, the word should be passed around among machine workers who could be trusted that every Republican vote that could be controlled must be cast direct for Judge Van Wyck. That this has been the understanding between the leaders of the two machines—Republican and Tammany—is not doubted by men who have been able to look into the machine relations, growing constantly in closeness and familiarity.

It is now believed that the conference between Senator Platt and Richard Croker, which took place in the Equitable Building one Friday not long ago, had a peculiar significance and that both of the men had excellent reasons for denying that any such meeting had taken place. Yet there are persons who can tell by what particular elevators Mr. Croker and Mr. Platt made their separate ways to the room in the big building appointed for the consultation, what room it was and how long the two high contracting parties remained that day in each other's company.

The object of this conference is well understood in the inner councils of the two machines. That an understanding relating to campaign funds and their distribution and division was reached, as well as the casting for Van Wyck of as many Republican votes as could be directly and discreetly controlled, in case Low's strength grew sufficiently to make his election a threatening possibility, is one of the things which those who are in the complete confidence of Mr. Platt and Mr. Croker are said to regard as their most precious secret and talk about only in whispers.

One of these people whispered too distinctly in the cafe of the Fifth Avenue Hotel the other evening. It was a Republican district leader who spoke, and if his name were printed everybody would recognize a man in whom Mr. Platt reposes entire trust.

"Our friends," said the leader, talking in the utmost confidence, to his associate, "are prepared for the emergency. They are ready to vote direct for Van Wyck."

What do old-time, zealous Republicans think of this? "If it looks as if Low had become a dangerous possibility we will cast our votes direct for Van Wyck." In other words, "We will set outright to Tammany and Croker. We can get something from Croker and Van Wyck—Platt has arranged that. But we have nothing to expect from Low." This is the quiet, underground talk of the workers who make Mr. Platt their leader and idol. What reply will the genuine, honorable Republicans of New-York and Brooklyn make to this Croker-Platt scheme for enjoying between them the results of the election? Will they throw their votes away by casting them for General Tracy, or will they throttle this plan of plunder by giving them to Seth Low?

People of all parties had not got over their surprise yesterday at Mr. Platt's astonishing advice about betting given in his Sunday night statement, predicting the election of Tracy. "To bet that Low's vote will exceed Tracy's is just like throwing it into the fire," said the Senator. "To bet that Tracy's will exceed Van Wyck's, is like picking it up in the streets." Republicans of high standing were amazed at this strange advice of Mr. Platt yesterday.

"Does he think it necessary to lead his followers into a financial pitfall?" they asked. "This is certainly the most amazing advice a State political leader ever gave his supporters. Unless Mr. Platt has taken leave of his senses he knows that both of his propositions must fail by large pluralities."

Jacob Worth was yesterday represented on what seemed unquestioned authority, as saying that General Tracy is doomed to disastrous defeat, and he (Worth) was only waiting to hear Senator Platt explain to Governor Black, "Lou" Payn and other up-State friends how it all came about. Mr. Worth believes that Low's prospects are exceedingly bright, and that he cannot improve them by coming out openly for the Citizens candidate.

The Executive Committee of the Republican and Sound Money Association, which organized the great sound-money parade of October 31 last, in which one hundred and twenty-five thousand loyal citizens marched, met at the headquarters of the Citizens Union last evening and passed resolutions endorsing the candidacy of Seth Low.

After a conference of Republican or "caucus" leaders, held at county headquarters, No. 1 Madison-ave., yesterday, Chairman Quigg became once more prophetic and announced that General Tracy's election was now absolutely certain, claiming a Tracy plurality of thirty thousand. No seasoned political spoke of Mr. Quigg's prophecy as anything less than silly.

The betting, which was originally started by the Tammany bookmakers to create a belief that Van Wyck could not be defeated, was giving the opposite impression yesterday. The big odds on Van Wyck have been gradually shrinking, until instead of 25 to 3 to 1 on Van Wyck, they dropped to 8 to 5 and 8 to 6, with Low as the favorite in the field. A bet of \$12,000 against \$2,000 that Low will be elected was one of the bets made in Wall Street yesterday. When the Low backer offered to make more bets on the same terms the capitalists on the other side disappeared.

Mr. Low addressed five big audiences in Brooklyn last night. They are described as the most remarkable series of political demonstrations that have occurred in the campaign. Everywhere Mr. Low was received with great enthusiasm, but none of the meetings was more gratifying to the friends of honest government than that held in Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff's ward, the Twenty-second, where Mr. Low was received with magnificent cordiality.

General Tracy addressed a war veterans' meeting at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night. Corporal Tanner also spoke. The attendance was not large, and there was a marked lack of enthusiasm. General Tracy also spoke in Flushing.

Mayor Strong made an effective speech in favor of Low last night before an audience of colored voters at Gramercy Lyceum.

Henry George had big meetings last night in the upper part of the city, and repeated his attacks upon Croker and Platt.

Let us make your Christmas Photographs before the rush—\$5.00 per doz. Rockwood, 140 Broadway.—ADV.